## THE UNION

CITY OF WASHINGTON. WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 4, 1845.

THE COURRIER DES ETAS UNIS, AND

the oppressed Irish. O'Connell is at to raise the cry of repeal. The Irish justice; and ministers will be compelled indiscreet declarations, has only in-

n into an extraordinary error. It is true, that United States have not burst into a violent volcano, en the negotiation at Washington would avoid war, if consistent rights and our honor; but every American ong these papers, which are ached the United States, are the "Dublir better than the English prints lo some justice to our true character. They licy and our purposes much better than hey are also more ingenuous in admitting our own ower, and the dangers to which England will be ed in a war with America. Both journal

; but there is not a single rpretation of healtation, much t from them, that in America f war. They estimate their do not overrate them. The

From the Cork Examiner, May 16.

"The journals in the interest or pay of the English government are misleading the public in a very strange manuse with regard to public opinion in America. The decided tone there is one of determined opposition to England, if she assume any position hostile to what the Americass consider their just and natural rights. They are not to be, and they shall not be, elearned from this fixed resolve, by any outward show of naval and military superiority on the part of their old tyrant. They admit that superiority at present, that the fleets of England can quadruple those of America, and that the number of her soldiers is almost infinitesimally beyond that which mauters under the star-spangled bar, and that the number of her soldiers is almost infinitesimally beyond that which mauters under the star-spangled bar, and that the same time perilous and interview which in 170 rated in 1843. The position of both contarties is quite clear, and at the same time perilous and interview which in 170 rated in 1843. The position of both contarties is quite clear, and at the same time perilous and interview the interview of high importance. The Americans, their fresident and their press, (officially and ministerially speaking,) will not be advertised to the foregon will not be read to the star pangled bar, and the same time perilous and interview the high political marking, and the star pangled bar, and the English ministerially speaking,) will not be made the same time perilous and interview to the star pangled bar, and the English ministerially speaking,) will not be made the same time perilous and a novel practice, and when the peace-preservation society shall have established their principles, and erawards heads shall be got to yield to the philosophy, we may build something on it—but not until them. As to war, is it the interest or inclination of English distartions and their principles, and erawards heads shall be got to yield to the philosophy, we may build something on it—but not until them.

ciates our sentiments; and it is in that country that it

These terms are out of the question. The public sentiment of this country would scarcely consent to divide the territory by the line of the Columbia. The concession of the navigation of that river to the English concession of the navigation of the spirit of the concession of the sentiment of the sent concession of the navigation of that river to the English seems likewise to be forbidden by the spirit of
our people. We venture upon this theme with some
reluctance; but we venture to make this declaration,
upon our own impulse. It is certainly most desiratie ble, if the question can be amicably adjusted, that
ministers should bring to its consideration a spirit
at that may admit of a wiser, more conciliatory, and
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The United States ship Borton was lying of Montevideo.

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There we have the

Independently of the intrinsic difficulties of the subject, we must state that there are adventitious cirthe way. The threatening tone of the British ministry the insulting and opprobrious terms in which many of the British prints indulge towards the people and the institutions of our republic, are kindling an indignant feeling in the bosoms of many of our people, which is to be regretted, as well for the causes which provoke it, as for the effect which is produced. At this exciting moment, too, Oregon is not alone concerned; Texas blends its in-fluence with it. The alleged interference of the British government—the active and indelicate tampering of Mr. Commissioner Elliott, with our interests,—is exciting a flame in the bosoms of our peo country. Already the question is becoming to be mooted—Shall we submit to this impertinent ag-gression? We desire honorable peace; but if war comes, let it come, and then let us sweep the Britis

The British are deceiving themselves, just like about the denouement in Texas. They are flaton may yet be defeated. The following, for example, is the last revelation from the "London Morn-

wards of the Wainington Globe, "night and whole nations to republicanism in a single day." While America reckans the hances in the favore—when the same of the present of the same of the fact and the same of the fact of the same of the fact of the same of the fact of the same of the freshion." The same of the freshion of the same of the residence of the same of the same of the residence of the same of the same of the residence of the residence of the same of the residence of the residen

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA. The ship Courier, and barque Stephen Breme heir ears to the truth, because it emanates from the Rio de Janeiro, with advices to the 24th of April,

Rto Grande, April 18, 1846.

From the 18th February to the 18th April, ten American vessels left the port of Rio Grande in ballist, being unable to purchase cargoes or procure freights, on account of the great scarcity of hides and other produce.

At the sailing of the Stephen Brewer, the market was completely overstocked with American produce, especially of domestica—sufficient on hand for two years' consumption, large quantities having gone forward to anticipate the new duties, which now nearly amount to a prohibition. Accounts were momently expected of the blockade of Bunos Ayres by the combined fleets of England, France, and Brazil, the British minister having left Rio 34 April, by a war steamer, and decisive measures were expected.

WASHINGTON CITY MUNICIPAL ELEC-TION.

The following is the result of the late election for

ne two branches of the city council: FIRST WARD .- For Alderman, J. D. Barclay 129. For Council.—Chas. A. Davis, 87; George W. Harkness, 78; Samuel Stott, 73; Wm. Wilson, 71;

SECOND WARD .- For Alderman: Jno. Wilso 132; Chas. L. Coltman, 52. For Council: Jas. F. Halliday, 114; Lewis Johnson, 113; S. D. King, 105; J. E. Dow, 58; N. B. Vanzandt, 55; J. L. Smith, 45.

THIRD WARD .- For Alderman: Jno. M. Maury 269, Joseph Bryan, 67. For Council: Jno. T. Towers, 247; Samuel Bacon, 246; Samuel Burche, 212; John Y. Bryant, 103; Jno. T. Walker, 80; S. H. Hill, 72.

78; James Young, 54. For Council: B. B. French 79; Peter Brady, 77; John Kedglic, 66.

FIFTH WARD .- For Alderman: J. C. Fitzpatrick 01; Nathaniel Brady, (declined,) 7. For Council. . L. Maddox, 70; J. W. Jones, 55; J. Van Res. wick, 49; J. McCauley, 42; S. Beach, 34; and -Miller, 35.

aduke Dove. For Council: (elected,) Alexander awrence, Jas. Cull, and Geo. H. Fulmer.

THE NAME OF OUR COUNTRY.

pressing the distinctive character of our government. This is emphatically a system sui generis, being altogether different, in its origin, spirit, and end, from that of all others of which history gives us an account. It consists, in fact, of a number of governments, or sovereignties, united under one—of many separate and particular powers confederated under one common or general power.

The distinctive idea or meaning, therefore, of our common control of the statement of the

OFFICIAL. NAVY DEPARTMENT -ORDERS, &c.

o quit the United States.
Professor J. H. Huston, det thip at Boston, and waiting ord Teacher L. A. Bianchini, d

ton, and waiting orde REGULATION.

The following changes and modifications in the uniform prescribed for officers in the United States navy, are hereby authorized to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1846:

same, excepting the star; commanders the anchor only.

Every officer entitled to wear epaulets, rhall wear, on each shoulder, above the shoulder seam of full and undress coats, a strap from three to four inches long, and from five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch wide, which shall be made as follows:

For captains and commanders, of blue cloth, with gold embroidery on each edge; for lieutenants, of

officers and passed midshipmen may wear dark blue nummer-cloth frock coats, of the same style and pat-ern as the frock coats at present allowed, with me-

six inches in height, and the rim three and a half inches in width.

Belts are to be of black glazed leather, one and a inch wide, with slings of the same leather, three-fourths of an inch wide, with swivels, and a hook in one of the rings to suspend the sword; the mountings must be of yellow gilt. Belts shall be worn under the coat.

Swords are always to be worn with uniform, when

Swords are always to be worn with thirdin, when absent from the ship on duty; or when on leave on foreign stations. Swords and belts presented to officers for public services, may be worn in full dress instead of the regulation sword and belt.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1845.

List of officers sailed in the United States ship Co bus, 31st May, 1845. Commodore.—James Biddle.
Capttain.—T. W. Wyman.
Commander.—T. O. Selfridge.
Lieutenats.—S. Johnston, P. Drayton, O. Tod,
C. Walsh, C. F. McIntosh, J. Humphreys, and

H. Strong.
B. Ticknor. Surgeon.—B. Ticknor.

Passed Assistant Surgeon.—C. F. B. Guillou.

Assistant Surgeons.—D. L. Bryan and R.

Purser.-Ed, T. Dunn. Purser.—Ed. T. Dunn.
Chaplain.—J. W. Newton.
Acting Master.—M. Rush.
Professor.—M. Yarnall.
Commodore's Clerk.—M. St. C. Clarke.
Captain's Clerk.—Bobt. Harris.
Purser's Clerk.—Wm. H. Needles.
Commander's Clerk.—J. L. Keffer.
Passed Midshipmen.—D. Mc.N. Fairfax, A. J.
Drake, J. C. Wait, and J. M. Wainwright.
Midshipmen.—C. C. Bayard, W. D. Whiting
G. M. Dibble, T. L. Walker, B. W. Stevenson
W. W. Low, H. A. Colborn, Ed. A. Seldon, J. B
Steward, C. K. Graham, N. H. Van Zandt, Ed
W. Heory, Jonathan Young, and S. B. Luce.
Boatswain.—V. R. Hall.
Gunner.—T. Robinson.

Boatswain.—V. R. Hall. Gunner.—T. Robinson. Carpenter.—J. Dibble. Spilmaker.—R. C. Rodme Marine Officers. Captain.—H. B. Tyler. First Lieutenant.—N. S. Waldron. Second Lieutenat.—J. C. Cash.

Hon. A. H. Everett and Lady.

List of officers sailed in the sloop of war Captain.—H. Paulding.
Lieutenants.—S. Swartwout, H. French, J. F. Armstrong, and J. C. Williamson.
Surgeon.—G. B. McKnight.

A Assistant Surgeon.—A. J. Bowie.

Surgeon.—G. B. McAmg....

Passed Assistant Surgeon.—A. J. Bowie.

Purser.—J. Y. Mason, jr.

Acting Master.—D. Ammen.

Captun's Clerk.—Charles Francis.

Midshipmen.—J. A. Forrest, A. R. Simmons,

A. A. Semmes, E. D. Wall, D. A. McDerwen, and

Carpenter.-G. Henderson. Sailmaker.-T. C. Herbert.

From the Lafavette (Indiana) Standard, May 27. GREAT FIRE. THE AMERICAN HOUSE BURNED-AN ENTIRE SQUARE IN RUINS.

We have the painful duty to perform, of rec the most destructive and devastating fire that has ever been witnessed in Lafayette. The entire block of buildings on the north side of Main, between Ohio and Wabash streets, with the exception of those occupied by Webster's book store, Otis & Co's, grocery, the mammoth store, and Meeker & Co's, in ashes!

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE. established. What follows then? Will Mexico

June, wift and balmy June, with its verdant fields and sweet search Bowers, is again upon us, and although the denizens of this "walled" city really see but little of either, we knee that, by crossing site but little of either, we knee that, by crossing site but little of either, we knee that, by crossing site but little of either, we knee that, by crossing site but little of either, we knee that, by crossing site of the state of

An extensive fire broke out on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, in the vicinity of 18th street and 6th avenue, and owing to the absence of many of the engines at a fire in John street, (more than three miles distant,) it was not got under until near one hundred buildings were destroyed, and some three or four hundred families, mostly poor, made house-less. There were also between thirty and forty horses burnt, twenty-five or thirty of which belonged to Palmer's Broadway line of omnibuses.

The tolls received on our canals from the opening to the 23d May, inclusive, or about one month.

longed to Palmer's Broadway line of omnibuses.

The tolls received on our canals from the opening to the 23d May, inclusive, or about one month, have amounted to the astonishing sum of - \$515,842 00

The amount received to 23d May, 1844 - 501,685 00

What "ruin" the election of Colonel Polk has What "ruin" the election of Colonel Polk has brought upon the country! More of this kind of "ruin" may be found in the fact that many who desire cannot commence, and others who have commenced have suspended building in this city for the teant of laborers to do the work. The entire city appears to be a heap of brick and mortar, and much is to be left undone for the cause above mentioned. What a rebuke—what a commentary on the acts of those whigs who were so anxious to get up a panic after the election of Mr. Polk was known!

Preparations are making by several of our mili-

negotiation, arbitration! &c., &c. The steamer was not detained 24 hours this time to bring us another act of the laughable farce of "tickle the boys," as enacted in the House of Parliament by Peel and

It seems that the Johnny Raws were expecting to hear of a tremendous excitement in this country, on the reception of the idle bluster of Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and others in Parliament, and were all on the qui vice for the return of the Great Western; when, io! it was discovered that the Yankees were as cool as a cucumber, and "as calm as a summer's morning"—that President Polk only smiled at this British "acting," and the people laughed at the English bluster. They appear to be perfectly amazed that Brother Jonathan is not frightened out of his wits, and really imagine there the President has asserted it, and he will be sustained, entirely regardless of the idle threats and foolish vaporings of the British government or their hireling press. The Times says, "the President has committed himself," and asks, "will the republic sustain him?" I answer, Yes, to a man. On the property of the State of Venezuela, or of the State of Marcia, or of the State of Venezuela, or of the State of Marcia, shall, if imported accord-The ridiculous and senseless rigmarole of the "Liverpool Mail" is only laughed at here, but all classes appear astonished at the partian tone of Willmer & Smith's "Times." If those gentlemen suppose tone meets the views and approbation of the age. that such a tone meets the views and approximation of our commercial men generally, to whom they are looking, in part, for support, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. There is little diversity of opinion here about our title to Oregon, and less about the justness and propriety of the President declaring it "indisputable."

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the territory of Texas, after her recent anxiety, in openly avowed, to release the republic of the lone star, and to acknowledge its independence:

I have just glanced over to-day's amusing editorial of Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, in regard to the late news from Texas. I say amusing after all the industry of the Herald to prove that an appendity as the "Union" predicted. The tidings from the Union; and the arguments of the Herald, in attempting to maintain its original grounds, are sufficiently ridiculous and absurd. The Herald has a concocted more moon-stories out of annexation, has extracted more sunbeams out of cucumbers, on this subject, than any newspaper has ever done on any a question with the apparent object of promoting the ageneral welfare, or expressing serious ideas. Like more views on the same question, to please a strange and wayward fancy, than any ordinary consistency in could be a coul

UNITED STATES SUGAR.—Order in Council-an act passed in the present session of Parliar it was enacted that there should be charged, amother duties of customs, the following, viz:

On sugar, the growth and produce of China, Java, for Manilla, or any foreign country, the sugars of which her Majesty in council shall declare to be admissible as not being the produce of slave labor, and which shall be imported into the United Kingdom either from the country of its growth or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth, the following duties:

White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, not being refined, the cwt. 28s.

Brown sugar, being museconds, contents.

Brown sugar, being muscovado, or clayed, or any other sugar, not equal in quality to white clayed, the cwt. 23s 4d, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a cwt.

And whereas, amongst other treaties and conventions a treaty was at the time of the passing of this act, and still is, subsisting between her Majesty and the United States of America, which was signed on the 26th day of August, 1827, extending and continuing in force the provisions of a certain other

growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country:

And whereas a treaty also was and is subsisting
between her Majesty and the United States of Mexico, which was signed on the 36th day of December, 1826, containing, amongst other things, an
agreement that no other or higher duties should be
charged on the importation into the dominions of
his Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the
growth, &c. of Mexico, than were, or might be,
payable on the like articles the growth, &c. of any
other foreign country.

And whereas application has been made, on the
part of the government of the said United States of

ing to the terms of the act, be admitted at the said rates of duty, subject, nevertheless, to the production of the same certificates, and the making of the like declarations, as are required by the act with respect to sugars, the growth of China, Java, or Manilla. And the right honorable the lords over the subject to sugars, the growth of China, Java, or Manilla. respect to sugars, the growth of Chins, Java, or Manilla. And the right honorable the lords commissioners of her Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly to carry this order into effect from the present time.

mas of ner Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly to carry this order into effect from the present time.

British movement.—The British government, it seems, is directing its attention and its action to the defence of Canada, and the movement is entitled to full as much consideration as the blusterings of the ministers in Parliament. The Kingston Whig states that Mr. Tucker, the admiralty builder, arrived by the last steamer on a tour of rapid militare inspection. He visited Kingston Whigh the last steamer on a tour of rapid militare inspection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. would be done by. Indeed, timent appears to be especiall all his writings, which are res and hearts of thousands, who p

as No. 10 of the pocket editions of select novels, by Harper and Brothers, New York, 1945," which descreedly ranks as one of the richest productions We have also received No 3 of the "En

we have also received 10 3 of the "Encyclope die of Domestic Economy," combining such aut jects as are most immediately connected with house keeping, &c. &c.: New York, published by Harp and Brothers, 1845.

This number is filled with curious and interestin new matter, upon almost every man's every-day a fairs. It treats of household furniture in detail; an also of household servants, and their duties. On

study) and digesting its contents.

An Elementary course of Instruction in Ordn Gunnery, and Steam, by Liout. James H. V. United States navy: Cary & Hart, Philadelphi We have been furnished with a copy of the work, which is lately published, and is for a Franck Taylor's. Our duties being of a nat preclude an investigation of its merits, we giv views of a gentleman who is more conversant the subject. He pronounces it "the best called work extant, to impart a radical and practical kedge of the subjects which it treats;" and the officers of the navy, the treatise on ordnance gunnery is inestimable; while that on steam is liarly adapted to impress all who read it wholesome knowledge of this interesting sub